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[WHOLE NO. 295]

## THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$4 a year in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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For Special Notices a third higher. *By*

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

To the Sons of the Southern Confederacy.

MABEL LANSING.

Oh, ye noble braves!  
The mighty One that saves,  
Will sustain your cause  
Which, as Heaven's laws,  
We know, is just.

This is no time for tears,  
Neither for idle fears;  
Mothers must yield their all,  
The maid—at their country's call—  
Must become strong.

'Tis not for sordid gold—  
That misers always do—  
Neither for foolish fear,  
But for all man holds dear,  
That ye must strive.

Oh, on to the field of blood!  
For glory and for God;  
For your comrades and your homes;  
For your paler and your foes,  
Strike down the foe.

The land where our fathers bled—  
And where sleep our sainted dead,  
Shall speak your noble deeds,  
And ever man that bleeds,  
Shall live to fame.

Then on! our fervent prayer,  
Our first and dearest care,  
Shall be for our brave sons,  
Our loved and cherished ones,  
Who fall for us.

Strike home to every foe,  
The blood in torrents flow—  
And let your watch-word be  
Death! death or victory!  
Death on the field!

Know that the eagle's flight  
Is oft in mid clouds of night,  
And that your way be long.  
Trust God, be firm, be strong.  
For success is sure.

And when the conflict's done,  
When the red field is won,  
When our loved flag shall be  
Free to wave o'er every sea  
In fearless pride.

Then with overflowing hearts—  
Made pure by sorrow's darts—  
We'll welcome back our braves,  
And even the ocean's waves  
Shall leap in joy.

Oh, ye noble braves!  
The mighty One that saves,  
Will sustain your cause  
Which, as Heaven's laws,  
We know, is just.

Good service is prompt service. It  
cases to be a favor when he upon whom  
the service is conferred has lost in pa-  
tience and hope deferred what he might  
have bestowed in love and gratitude.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.  
The Water.  
BY CLAIRE.

The murmuring water has a sweet lul-  
laby and tranquilizing influence that we  
cannot but love. There is calm for the  
restless, when listening to the gentle fall  
of the water, bringing hidden memory to  
our view, memory of the 'long ago' and  
friends of childhood, who are now so chan-  
ged—those we loved most, with our heart's  
trusting faith, which is characteristic of  
childhood—thoughts of the old school-  
path where we wandered so often along  
the way, my sweet friends then—Julia  
and Lizzie—I have been with them *once*  
since we were children; and then we talk-  
ed of the 'long ago,' when we gathered  
leaves along the way, and found so many  
beauties upon them. Flowers and trees,  
houses with inhabitants, and many bright  
pictures, gleaned from the leaves to our  
childish fancies, and there was real pleasure  
in telling our ideas of the pictured  
images there.

Hours of our childhood were spent in  
the pleasant fascination of finding pictures  
upon the leaves. It was happiness then,  
for there was nothing we cared *more* for  
along the way. The remembrance of the  
pictured leaves is pleasant, though we  
have looked in vain for the pictures since  
then, they cannot be found now. If we  
have lost the pictures upon the leaves, we  
have yet the love we had in childhood;  
and for the dear ones I loved then, I wish  
all happiness and love may be found to  
cheer them on the way that is sometimes  
without leaves even, for some have found  
it cold and cheerless, when they fondly  
hoped for bright leaves and singing birds.  
We were together upon the mossy banks  
so many, many days, looking on the wa-  
ters of the little stream and hearing their  
soft fall, and we thought then we would  
be together a long while, but we are away  
now. And almost all I can give them  
now, is good wishes, and my early friends,  
who were so good and true then, will never  
lose the love given in childhood by one  
who believes their hearts should make for  
them here happiness, and secure a peace-  
ful rest in the home above us, where their  
angel mother waits them.

The waters murmur too of her love and  
goodness in the past, I have heard it from  
the lips of one whose head is white with  
the snows of age, and they seem to live  
again over the time when that ear was a  
blessing not often given by others. Leaves  
fall into the water and glide away, while  
I think of Anne, the name so loved, since  
I first met her in the school room, I see  
the dark eyes now, beaming upon me, as  
in the 'long ago' when her affection was  
expressed with that *dearest* voice, I could  
not help loving one so devoted, for she  
came to me on my entrance into the school-  
room, and would not leave my side, her  
seat was ever by me, when she could get  
a place, I could not, nor would be un-  
grateful enough not to love her *evermore*.

Then Kate, whose love was silent, as  
Anne's was gushing—I prized the silent  
depth of love given unsought to the stran-  
ger at school. A calm, quiet face is hers  
now, and I think of her as of a spirit,  
whose silent depths will raise her from  
earth, while Anne may be caught away by  
her own intensity of earnestness, in her  
own language. She is loved as 'friend,  
cousin, sister.'

There were others whose gushing spirits  
led them to love the whole school, and  
whose childhood knew no bounds to kind  
offices, they have, many, looked coldly

changed outwardly, but their child-hearts  
are pure in goodness and love yet, if we  
only approach them with the old love we  
once had, no heart can resist the earnest  
pleading in behalf of childhood's hours,  
and if feelings have grown too cold for  
tears, away down in the heart, there is a  
chord touched, which quivers the voice,  
and tells us there is yet a chord in sym-  
phony with better feelings; which may  
teach us afterwards to remember often-  
er the divine maxim, "It is more blessed  
to give than to receive."

The leaves are scattered in the mellow  
autumn breeze, and it may be the season,  
as well as the falling leaves, that gives a  
tinge of sadness to surrounding objects,  
and causes the heart to reflect upon the  
past which has gone from us forever, with  
the friends we were within the "olden  
time," but it is comforting to know the  
joys gone are to us as "dews of the morn-  
ing," and my early friend, with those I  
have later found, would I remember, in  
leaves from the wayside—when thoughts  
of them so often recur by leaves from the  
wayside of life.

### The Different Drum-Beats, and What They Mean.

*Reveille* is the signal for the men to  
rise, and the sentinel to leave off challeng-  
ing.

The *Troop* is to sound or beat at—  
o'clock in the morning, for the purpose  
of assembling the men for duty and inspec-  
tion at guard mounting.

The *Retreat* is to sound or beat at sun-  
set, for the purpose of warning the officers  
and men for duty, and for reading the  
orders of the day.

The *Tattoo* is to beat at—o'clock in  
the evening, after which no soldier is to  
be out of his tent or quarters, unless by  
special leave.

*Pass-upon-a-Trencher*, the signal for  
breakfast, is to sound or beat at—o'clock  
in the morning.

*Roast Beef*, the signal for dinner, is to  
sound or beat at—o'clock; at other times  
it is the signal to draw provision.

The *Surgeon's Call* is to sound or beat at  
—o'clock, when the sick, able to go out,  
will be conducted to the hospital by the  
first sergeants of companies, who will  
hand to the surgeon a report of all the  
sick in the company other than in hospi-  
tal. The patients who cannot attend at  
the dispensary will be immediately after  
visited by the surgeon.

The *General* is to beat only when the  
whole army is to march, and is the signal  
to strike the tents and prepare for the  
march.

The *Assembly* is the signal to form by  
company.

To the *Color* is the signal to form by  
battalion.

The *March* is for the whole to move.

The *Long Roll* is the signal for get-  
ting under arms, in case of alarm or the  
sudden approach of the enemy.

The *Parley* is to desire a conference  
with the enemy.

HOW TO WASH CLOTHES.—Soak the  
clothes over night, in cold water, rubbing  
soap on the dirty spots; in the morning,  
wring out and put in a pounding barrel,  
the dirtiest at the bottom, on these pour  
plenty of boiling hot suds; pound them,  
taking off the top layers as fast as done,  
and you will find that but a few of the  
very dirtiest will need any rubbing what-  
ever, and but a little boiling.

Gen. Price made a second Jackson.

### MILITIA LAW.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-  
eral Assembly of the State of North Car-  
olina, that the militia shall be organized  
as follows: That the militia shall be  
organized as follows: One Adjutant and  
Inspector General, with the rank of Major-  
General, who shall be General-in-Chief of  
all the forces of the State of North Car-  
olina; such Brigadier-Generals as may be  
necessary to command brigades of not less  
than two nor more than six regiments,  
the regiments now estab-  
lished by law, and until otherwise or-  
dered the following shall be the estab-  
lished brigades and regiments. (We omit  
the list.)

SEC. 2. Each regiment of Artillery, In-  
fantry, Riflemen, or Cavalry shall consist  
of one colonel; one lieutenant-colonel;  
one major; three surgeons, with the as-  
similated rank, one of major, one of cap-  
tain, and one of first lieutenant; one ad-  
jutant; one assistant commissary and one  
quartermaster, who shall also be the pay-  
master, each with the rank of first lieuten-  
ant; one chaplain, with the assimilated  
rank of captain; one sergeant major;  
one commissary's sergeant; one quartermas-  
ter's sergeant; and one chief musician  
(all after the major to be appointed by  
the colonel,) and ten companies. Each  
company shall consist of one captain, one  
first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, five  
sergeants, four corporals, two musicians,  
(and in horse companies, one farrier and  
one blacksmith,) and from sixty to one  
hundred privates, (non-commissioned offi-  
cers, musicians, farriers and blacksmiths  
to be appointed by the captain.)

SEC. 3. All free white men and white  
apprentices, residents of this State except  
ministers of the Gospel of every denomina-  
tion that are properly ordained, or have  
the care of souls, and the superintendent,  
assistant physician and necessary atten-  
dants of the Insane Asylum, of North  
Carolina, who shall be of the age of eigh-  
teen and under fifty years, shall, as soon  
as practicable, be severally and respective-  
ly enrolled in the militia of this State by  
the captain or commanding officer of the  
infantry company within the bounds of  
whose district, (to be allotted to him as  
hereinafter directed,) such person shall  
reside; and it shall at all times be the  
duty of every captain or commanding officer  
of every company, to enroll every such  
person, except as hereinafter or hereinafter  
excepted, and also those between the  
ages aforesaid and not exempt by law,  
who may, from time to time, come to re-  
side within the bounds of his district, and  
remain therein thirty days, and he shall  
without delay notify such person of the  
enrollment, by a pro, or non-commissioned  
officer of the company, by whom the notice  
may be proved. And in case there shall be  
no captain or commanding officer in any  
district, the Adjutant General shall ap-  
point an enrolling officer for such district,  
whose duty it shall be to make a note of  
the free white persons and white appren-  
tices in said district, between the ages  
of eighteen and fifty years, and he shall  
within ten days after said enrolment, or-  
der an election, and notify all persons to  
attend said election, who are required to  
do militia duty; the said enrolling officer  
is further required to open the polls and  
superintend the election for company offi-  
cers, and transmit to the Adjutant Gen-  
eral a list of the names of the persons  
elected, with a copy of the vote; and it shall be the duty of  
the Adjutant General to compare the state-  
ments made to him by the enrolling officer  
aforesaid and make known to the Gov-  
ernor the persons elected; and he shall  
commission said persons. And any en-  
rolling officer, appointed as aforesaid, who  
shall refuse to act, or undertaking to act,  
shall fail to make his returns to the Adju-  
tant General within thirty days from his  
appointment, shall forfeit and pay to the  
State of North Carolina one hundred dol-  
lars, to be recovered upon summary mo-  
tion in the Superior Court of law for Wake  
county.

SEC. 4. The Vice President of the Con-  
federate States, the officers, judicial and  
executive, of the Confederate States, the  
judges of the Supreme and Superior courts  
of law, the secretary, comptroller, treasur-  
er, high sheriffs of the several counties;  
all custom house officers, postmasters, and  
stage drivers or mail carriers, employed in  
the care and conveyance of the mail to the  
post offices of the Confederate States, all  
millers of public mills, provided that this  
exemption shall only extend as to each  
mill to one person subject to do military  
duty, whose occupation and daily employ-  
ment it is to attend and perform the duty  
of a public miller; all branch pilots, all  
mariners actually employed in the sea ser-  
vice of the Confederate States, or of any  
merchant; shall be, and they are hereby,  
exempted from military duty; *Provided,*  
*always,* That nothing herein contained  
shall be so construed as to exempt any per-  
son from performing duty in case of in-  
vasion or insurrection in the State.

SEC. 5. The members of the several fire  
companies, so long as they shall continue  
members of said companies, that now are,  
or may hereafter be established in this  
State, shall be, and they are hereby, de-  
clared exempted from all military duty,  
except in time of war, invasion or insur-  
rection. It shall be the duty of the captains  
of all fire companies, once a year, to send  
a regular muster roll to the colonel com-  
mandant of the regiment, by the first of  
November, in each year, under the penali-  
ties now imposed on the captains of militia  
companies on failure of sending a muster  
roll in the limits of which the company  
exists, of all persons belonging to said  
company, liable to do military duty, and  
the colonel of the regiment shall include  
them in his regular annual returns to the  
general of the brigade, and adjutant gen-  
eral. Persons having scruples of conse-  
quence against bearing arms, who shall pro-  
duce to the captains of their respective  
districts certificates, signed by the clerks  
of their respective churches, that they are  
regular members thereof, and shall make  
oath or affirmation, before a justice of the  
peace, that they are, from religious scrup-  
les, averse to bearing arms, and shall also  
produce a certificate from such justice of  
the peace, that such oath or affirmation  
has been duly made, shall not be com-  
pelled to muster or perform military duty,  
except in cases of insurrection or invasion,  
or pay any tax for said exemption, but  
they shall be subject to taxation in time  
of insurrection, invasion or war, and also  
to furnish their quota of men or pay an  
equivalent. All other persons, liable to  
do military duty, shall be allowed to fur-  
nish their quota of men, or pay an equi-  
valent.

SEC. 6. The captains or commandants  
of companies shall enroll and keep enrolled  
on their muster rolls, all within the limits  
of their respective districts, who are ex-  
empt from performing militia duty by law,  
except in time of invasion or insurrection,  
and shall return the number of exemptions  
on their annual muster rolls to the com-  
mandants of regiments, who shall make a  
like return of all exemptions in their respec-  
tive regiments in their annual returns to  
the brigadier and adjutant generals, regu-  
lations for which annual reports are her-  
inafter prescribed.

SEC. 7. That the tax list shall have a  
column headed military roll, to be prepar-  
ed by the comptroller, and that the tax  
list takers shall annually include in the  
lists the names of the persons in their dis-  
tricts between the ages of eighteen and  
fifty years, liable to be enrolled for mili-  
tary duty; and it shall be the duty of every  
white person who shall give in his tax-  
list to report himself on oath for en-  
listment, who is liable for military duty;  
and every white person who shall return  
his taxes, shall also, on oath, report every  
white person residing in his family who  
shall be liable for military duty.

SEC. 8. That the tax list takers shall  
return the lists to the clerks of the county  
courts, and by them the names of the per-  
sons, liable to military duty, shall be drawn  
off, the district in which they live spec-  
ified, and a copy of such list shall be given  
to the colonel of the regiment, and also to  
the captain of the company in each dis-  
trict; and the clerks shall receive the sum  
of five dollars for their services, to be paid  
by the county treasurer.



## THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday October 5 1861.

## Rules without Exceptions.

- 1st. All who are now indebted to the office will be demanded every month until they pay up the full amount sent monthly.
- 2nd. No name will be entered on our books for subscription unless we first received the money or its equivalent.
- 3rd. No job will be delivered until paid for.
- 4th. Legal blanks cash on delivery.
- 5th. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance; six and twelve months advertisements, on first of January and July. Persons from a distance can enclose any amount over a dollar they desire to invest in this way and we will be governed by our terms in another column.

**CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.**—We publish this week, an appeal to the men of Guilford, by J. L. Gorrell, Esq., who desires to raise a company of volunteers for the defence of North Carolina. In answer to such a call, fully five hundred of the noble sons of old Guilford ought to be ready to vie with each other in being first to enroll their names. The Northern hordes have already obtained a foothold upon our soil, and are constantly threatening to land at other points.

Our Legislature has made ample provision for the protection of our coast, so far as money is concerned; but money without men will be of no avail.

**MESSES. J. R. McLEAN and R. P. DICK,** both of this place, are candidates to represent this District in the First Congress of the Confederate States, and, we learn, are now engaged in presenting their claims before the people.

These gentlemen both belonged to the Democratic party, but, since old party lines are now to be ignored, we have no idea what plea each will urge in favor of his special claims. One hobby at least—"The only chance to save the country"—can no longer carry any one into office.

## A Glorious Victory

At Lexington Missouri.

The Northern Papers bring us full accounts of the surrender of Lexington Mo., to the gallant Gen. Price, by Col. Malligan.

The battle is said to have continued for three or four days, the enemy being strongly fortified; but Col. Malligan was at last compelled to surrender his whole force, amounting to 3500 or 4000 men, with all their arms and military stores.

By this surrender, Gen. Price got possession of several thousand stand of arms, a large number of cannon, 2000 horses, and \$250,000 in gold.

As we have only the northern accounts, we are unable to state the loss on our side; they give it at 800 in killed and wounded, while they say their own was less than half that number.

When we receive Gen. Price's account of the battle, it will probably be found that our loss is much less, and theirs much greater.

Later accounts state that Gen. Price has advanced to Booneville, and will probably soon proceed to Jefferson City.

The greater part of the prisoners taken at Lexington have been released on parole and sent to Illinois. All the commissioned officers were retained.

It is understood that Hon. John Slidell of Louisiana, Confederate States Commissioner to France, and Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, Confederate Commissioner to Great Britain, will go to Europe with their families by way of Tampico, Mexico. They will leave in a short time.

It is estimated that the Yankee property under the ban of sequestration amounts in the State of Virginia alone, to about \$30,000,000.

## Stable Floors.

Have no floors of wood or stone, but wholly of earth. My plan is to put soil or muck into the stables about a foot deep. (If peat is used, and it is wet, the cattle will sink into it, unless a few inches of loam is spread upon the peat;) then covered with litter to depth of a foot or so, to prevent treading the dirt, and making it uneven when cattle are first put in.—After a few days use, the floor will become hard and smooth, and will not need so much litter to keep cattle clean and comfortable as floors of plank or stone. In this way all the urine is saved and the continual expense of plank floors is avoided. I greatly doubt the economy of cellar barns. I know they are very fashionable, and have, it is true, much to recommend them, but the great expense, as well as the risk of the planks to become defective and letting the cattle into the cellar "suspended" are certainly objections. There is no necessity for having a single stable floor in any barn, of wood or stone. Floors of earth, after a little use become very smooth and hard, and are much more comfortable for cattle and horses, (in fact, horses should be kept on none other,) and animals can be more easily kept clean, as all the liquids are absorbed as soon as dropped, and besides none can be wasted. I do not approve of the plan practiced by Mr. Meehi—making his cattle lie on the bare slates, however necessary it may be to his plan of liquid manuring. I do not believe it is economical or hardly humane; and it he will put one animal in a stable with an earth floor daily cleaned and littered, and another animal upon his bare, hard slates, and feed both exactly alike—if the former does not gain flesh faster than the latter, it will prove that the more uncomfortable an animal is kept the better it will thrive, and in that case the northwest corner of a barn, outside, is the very best place to fat ten animals, especially in the winter.—Country Gentleman.

**27th REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.**—We learn from the *Northern Progress*, that the 27th Regiment, stationed near that place was organized on Saturday last by the election of the following officers:

G. B. Singletary, Colonel.  
John Sloan, Lieut. Colonel.  
T. C. Singletary, Major.  
The following companies compose the Regiment:

- Co. A. Goldsboro Rifles, Capt. M. D. Craton.
- " B. Guilford Greys, Capt. Sloan.
- " C. N. C. Guards, Capt. Whitfield.
- " D. Tuckaloe Braves, Capt. Wooten.
- " E. Marlboro Guards, Capt. Morrill.
- " F. Perquimans Beauregards, Capt. Nixon.
- " G. Orange Guards, Capt. Webb.
- " H. Pitt Volunteers, Capt. Singletary.
- " I. Southern Rights Infantry, Capt. Ward.
- " K. Saulton Volunteers, Captain Jordan.

## Canvas a Substitute for Leather.

The Richmond Dispatch says:—The scarcity and high price of leather precludes its use in the manufacture of harness, of which the Confederate States are now in urgent need. A correspondent recommends as a substitute heavy canvas boots, or cloth woven to shape, which for strength, durability, and comfort to the horse, will be equal if not superior, to leather. By an economical process it is made impervious to water, pliable as leather, and free in its action. The suggestion has been submitted to practical men, who are convinced of its availability, and it is hoped the proper department will see fit to test its worth, so that the important branch of transportation may be facilitated.

We have seen canvas used for harness, by farmers, who pronounce it a good substitute for leather.

**GRINDING OUR SEED CORN.**—We have it from good authority that President Davis, being applied to, a few weeks since, to discharge from the service some Mississippi volunteers, under the age of eighteen years, whose relatives desired that they should pursue their collegiate studies, remarked that such youths ought never to have been mustered into service, and that he would gladly discharge every one whose friends would apply for his discharge. He observed, further, that this class of young men could render the country more effectual service by preparing themselves for future usefulness, than by volunteering as soldiers. Indeed, said he, in making soldiers of them, we are grinding our seed corn.—*Oxford Intelligencer*.

## To the Men of Guilford.

## FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Last summer, myself and some friends were engaged in raising a company of State troops, but seeing so many in the same cause, the impossibility of all succeeding, being one of your representatives, and being advised and requested by friends, not to resign; I gave up my company to make up that of Capt. Morehead, which is now in the service.

I have served you to the best of my ability as a civilian, and I now desire to serve my country as a soldier. Who will come and go with me? Many of our brave friends have gone, but Old Guilford has not yet done her duty. Last summer, I asked you to enlist for the war; but I now only ask you to go for six or twelve months, and that for State defence. You all then said, that when your harvest was gathered—when our State was invaded, you would fly to the rescue, and

"Strike for your altars and your fires."

Now, your harvest is over, and you have been blessed with an abundant one. Now our coast has been invaded, and the enemy are upon us—eight hundred of Carolina's sons are now prisoners in the land of the enemy, and our homes, our property and our loved ones are in hourly danger. Then I ask you, has not the time come, when you said you would go? Now is the time, here is an opportunity. The Legislature has given the Governor power to accept volunteers for twelve months or less time, for the defence of our State; and this is the last opportunity you will have of joining such a company.

Then, my fellow-citizens, I call upon you once more, as those, whose ancestors assisted mine in achieving the liberties we have so long enjoyed—as those who are to be free or slaves with me—as those having the same liberties, the same rights, the same interests at stake; will you submit, or will you fight? This is a momentous question—such an one as you have never before been called upon to decide, but the time has come, the die is cast, when we must be submissionists and cowards or soldiers and fight.

North Carolina has sent far more arms than any other State, to the use of the South—she has sent all her troops to Virginia, and left herself unprotected—our coast has been invaded, and the enemy are upon us. Our Governor has called upon the Confederate authorities for help, and has received none, and now we are left to ourselves, to fight our own battles, defend our own homes, or be overrun and ruined.

Young men, I call upon you, because you are strong, you have no families to leave, you have all to gain, and nothing to lose. Men of families and of property, I call upon you, because your all is at stake, and very soon, if we do not have a force sufficient to drive the enemy back, your property will be swept from you like chaff before the whirlwind.

Will you cry longer, "young men go and fight for us?" They have nearly all gone. Come forth yourselves and do your part and suffer no longer the burning stigma to rest upon you—it will rest there until you come and share the toils, the privations, the dangers and the honors, with those who have gone and are yet going, with their lives in their hands, to defend our common interests, our common homes and our common "sunny South."

Then let all those who love us; love the land that we live in, as happy a region, as on this side of heaven. If you fall, you fall blessed martyrs of Liberty, and your memory will be cherished by all the lovers of Freedom, now and in ages yet unborn. If you survive, your names will stand uppermost in Liberty's story. You will be hailed on your return as the defenders of your country, and with the exulting sound, "see the conquering hero comes;" and all that is good, all that is honorable, all that is great, will be yours to command.

Can you, will you, longer resist your duty? Can you, will you, wait for further appeals? It is your country's call, and

"Oh, if there be on this terrestrial sphere, A boon or an offering, that Heaven holds dear, It is the last libration which Liberty draws From the heart that breaks and bleeds in her cause."

Then come one, come all, old and young, let us link our destinies together, "go where glory waits us, strike for our homes and our fires, and go to victory or the

grave." Who would be a slave, who would live, conquered by the North?

Men of family, and of property, whose interests are at stake? Are yours? Who are fighting our battles? Certainly, not many of you, but the young men of the country. Why is this? Are there lives less precious to them and their country, than yours? This cannot be, for they are the hope and stay of the Government. Why then are you lagging behind and leaning upon the frail arm of youth? Does a wife make cowards of you? If so, we had best make soldiers of the women. They are doing their duty at home, now do you go and do likewise, and your wives will not say nay or complain?

Remember that when the history of these times has been written out, and when the names of those who have done their duty in this great struggle, shall be spread upon the records of the past, for the perusal of that posterity which is to live after us—oh, remember that your name will not be there, and those who bear that name, in searching through "Liberty's Story"—regret as they may and will—can only heave the sigh, and reply to the stigma heaped upon it, "you knew your duty, but you did it not."

JULIUS L. GORRELL.

## Interesting from Europe.

By the steamship *City of New York* from Liverpool on the 11th, the  *Herald*, of the 25th has the London files of the 10th. The following, on the recognition of the South is from the *London Post*, Government organ:

"Secession is now an accomplished fact; for the Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the Government of Canada or this country. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it destroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America."

It is said that the Confederate States have announced their intention to prohibit the exportation of cotton so long as foreign powers admit the validity of the Federal blockade. They hope by this threat to coerce England and France into the recognition of their national independence and sovereignty. Questions of blockade can only be determined by the law and practice of nations. No case calling for decision had yet arisen, but when it does arise, little doubt can be entertained that every tribunal, except perhaps in America, would entertain the question according to the treaty of Paris. The recognition of *de facto* independences, as in the case of Spanish American provinces, Greece, and Belgium, rests upon an entirely different basis, and when the proper occasion arises, we have as little doubt that it will be met and decided in strict conformity with the modern public law of Europe. But the Southern States have recently announced that, with the exception of the article relating to privateers, they will, with regard to neutral goods, contraband of war, and the validity of the blockade, scrupulously adhere to the declaration of the Congress of Paris.

We regret that the Southern States should from a mistaken view of interest adhere to this barbarous relic of the middle-age, (privateering) \* \* \* But whilst we see the South, in regard to at least three great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the powers of Europe, we see that a reign of terror has been inaugurated in the North. Not only is the press silenced, but a system of espionage has been established which has sent the Mayor of Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has as fully subjected women to its savage and arbitrary rule. The passport system in its most odious form has been inaugurated in the North. \* \* \* If we desire to sum up for the benefit of Mr. Bright and his supporters the present result of American democracy, that result is 113 irrepressible military tyrants, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, the stifling of the press, and the wholesale introduction of a system of passports and spies. In fact more outrages have been perpetrated upon individual liberty in the North and States than even King Bomba attempted to commit at Naples. The proclamation of martial law at New York is not only an evidence of national rottenness and decay, but shows how, in a moment of disaster and dismay, a subversive and excited population may surrender all the freedom and liberty for which they have contended during nearly half a century.

**ENORMOUS EXPENSES OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.**—We give as matter a news and information to our readers, what we learn from the Northern press—that the daily expenditures of the Lincoln Government are now two millions of dollars. Just think of that—two millions per day!

**ARREST HIM.**—We invite attention to Mr. Thomas E. Brown's advertisements in this paper concerning a man calling himself Wm. Davis. In his searches to discover the whereabouts of this man, Mr. Brown has got the impression that Wm. F. Davis, alias Edward Bolin, alias Sidney G. Smith, are probably one and the same man, who has, for about 20 years, been practising his dishonesty upon the people in different parts of the country.—If correct in his surmise, Mr. Brown says Davis' real name is Bolin; and while living in Caswell county, N. C., some 18 or 20 years ago, he committed a crime of larceny in the adjoining county of Guilford, for which he was whipped and branded on the cheek. When in this county a few weeks ago, he exhibited a note for \$180 on Gov. Morehead, and offered to pawn it for the loan of a few dollars. Dr. J. F. Foad, to whom the offer was made, loaned him the money, but declined the pawn, believing him to be a gentleman. It has been ascertained since that the note was a forgery. Various other circumstances known of him, too tedious to enumerate, go to show that *Bolin* is an accomplished villain, and ought to be arrested. He is a heavy set man, aged 45 or 50 years; weighs from 165 to 180 lbs.; red complexion, beard under the chin, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, intelligent, talkative, and seems to know almost every man or any note. He travels with a woman whom he calls his wife. He is a very plausible fellow—Villany is his trade, and he practices it with consummate skill. The public is certainly interested in stopping the career of such a man, and it is hoped that the press of the country will take notice of him. Mr. Brown offers \$75 for his arrest, and the recovery of a horse and buggy carried off by him.—*Sat. Watchman*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.**—Mrs. J. C. CLENDENIN, having purchased the entire stock of Confectionery, *Figgs, Perfumery, &c.*, belonging to the late Mrs. Albright, would be pleased to see the friends of the enterprise at the same place the Ladies so liberally patronized heretofore. Mrs. Clendenin will spare no pains to make her shop what it has ever been—the best place for Ladies to trade who desire things in her line of business.

Mr. Albright has placed the accounts due Mrs. Albright in my hands for collection; and the ladies are indebted will oblige him by calling soon. Mrs. J. C. C. September 11, 1861.

## CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FURNISH merchants and families with fresh baked Crackers, Pilot Bread, &c., at reasonable prices. Call and examine and leave your orders. Terms cash. S. TAYLOR. Greensboro, N. C., July 29, 1861.

**JUST PUBLISHED, and now ready for sale.**—THE VOLUNTEERS' MANUAL AND BATTLE BOOK. 1 vol. 18mo., 372 pages, Price \$1.50. Compiled from the best and latest authorities for the volunteers and Militia of the Confederate States, by Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Richardson, graduate and formerly assistant instructor of Tactics, Virginia Military Institute. This valuable book is a liberal abridgement of the Tactics, including the School of the Battalion, and instructions for Skirmishes—the Balance Step, and the Manual of Arms for the Market being introduced from Gilman's Manual; also the forms of orders for Reviews, Inspection, Dress Parades, Guard Mounting, Duties of Guards, Duties of Captain in Camp and Garrison, Marches, Camps, &c., together with Schiller's regulations and mode of cooking them, and a few important sanitary suggestions to soldiers. By Col. Lucius Davis. 1 vol. 18mo. Price \$1.25. (July 16-47.) A. MORRIS, Publisher and Book-eller, Richmond, Va.

**NORTH DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.**—The undersigned is appointed agent for the reception of subscriptions, of such persons of their crops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina may be able to harvest in the hands of the Confederate States.

These bonds have twenty years to run, and bear eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:

- 1st. It offers the best investment in public securities, either North or South.
- 2nd. It obviates any necessity that may arise for a War Tax.
- 3rd. It will prove to Europe and the World, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our ability to do so.

The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to meet every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad to receive them. Subscriptions and to give further information, the subscriber, H. K. BURGWIN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my book must be closed. Mr. C. W. Wadell, or W. H. Fawcett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. COLE Jan. 19-61.

## TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N. C.  
"A voice from Heaven." 1 page.  
"Don't put it off." " "  
"All-sufficiency of Christ." " "  
"Self-Dedication to God." " "  
"Private Devotion." " "  
"The Act of Faith." " "  
"The Saviour." " "  
"Motives to Early Piety." " "  
"Come to Jesus." (formerly 64) " now in 20, and in 8 four page tracts.

Approved by all the Pastors of this City.—A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost \$10 to reset. The number and variety will be increased as funds are given. 2400 pages for 150,000 pages; 200 pages for 20,000 pages, and 50 pages for 5,000.

Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 50,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to our soldiers in Virginia. W. M. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent, Raleigh, June 26th.

P. S. Editors will greatly aid this good work by inserting the above 3 or 4 weeks. W. J. W. C. (July 5-10.)

**GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R.**—On and after this date, I shall deliver goods from this Station, until the 1st of August. J. B. FASLEY, Agent. June 6th, 1861.

**RAGS! RAGS!!**—The Foreville Manufacturing Company will continue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks. All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice. W. P. REID, Capt. June 2-5-61.

## Another Glorious Victory for the Confederates

The property and specie captured were immense. It was a splendid and profitable victory.

Ben McCull ch is said to be again  
the field in Missouri at the head of 18,000  
well-armed troops, and is said to be about  
to attack Jefferson City or Rolla.

**NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF**  
S. C.—As the intercourse between the North  
the sea-port towns is entirely broken up we must  
wish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay,  
corn, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables, &c., &  
Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and  
receive personal and prompt attention, by  
**JOHN F. FOARD**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries  
near the Old County Jail Newbern, S. C.

**YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.**—Those, who have been struggling with us, are now in the War.

We must live and will if our friends will remember in this, our time of need.

The Fall Session opens July 15th, 1861, under my assistant teacher, H. X. Dwiré, as Principal, who is fully competent to fill the position.

Mr. Dwiré has considerable experience and is a very successful teacher. Board, Washing, Fuel, \$7.50. Tuition from \$4 to \$15 per session.

G. W. HEGGE, A. M.

**BROWN'S**  
**BRONCHIAL**  
**TROCHES**

**WILL IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE**  
Bronchitis, Coughs, Whooping  
Croup, Asthma, Cold, and al-  
er affections of the throat and lungs.

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**DRUGG STORE**  
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June 1.

**Every description of legal BLANKS for**



